# BONNER FAILED.

How He Rehypothecated Securities for Loans.

WALL STREET DISMAYED.

Ruin of the Bankers and Brokers' Association.

A MILLION DOLLARS INVOLVED.

Statements of Those Whose Securities Were Repledged.

GONE TO JOIN MURPHY.

found agitation yesterday. It was another instance of the "utilization of margina." Rehypothecation again resulted in suspension, with "differences" of ome \$400,000. In other words, the firm of John Bonner & Co., brokers, No. 32 Broad street, failed, caving no assets to meet obligations incurred to about the sum mentioned. Rumors of disaster fitled the air before the beginning of business on the Exchange, and shortly after the following notice, read from the history not soon to be forgotten in huancial circles:-TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE STOCK EX-GRANGES—We regret to announce our inability to GRANGES—We regret to announce our inability to meet our engagements. We have appointed Mr. Burr Griswold, of the firm of Blatenford, seward, Griswold & Da Coda, our assignee, who is preparing a statement of our affairs. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BONNER & CO.

When it is known that the suspended arm had made advances on securities valued at considerably more than \$2,000,000, belonging to about three score firms readily imagine the effect of this appoundement. anxious throng of interested financiers bent on efforts to trace their securities and nervous books of Bonner & Co. were found to have n. Mr. Bonner was missing. It was believed he well kept accounts afforded it did not require much time to learn how the crash had come about. Meanin the story of failure. The Bankers and Brokers Association, which started in 1867, with a half paid up capital of \$1,000,000, with Mr. Bonner for its president, appounced in a card over the cashier's window :-- "This bank has suspended payment."

In brief, it has been said of this concern's relation to Mr. Bonner that "he carried it in his pocket," an assertion that receives pronounced emphasis from the proumstances of his flight. The concern owes deposltors about \$50,000 and has no assets. Its stock, according to a clause in its charter, is to day not only worthless, but represents this gebt due to the depositors. It is an obligation to be met in the future.

MR. BONNER'S METHOD.

Mr. Bonner industriously worked off the stock of the Bankers and Brokers' Association among the other securities rehypothecated by him in the course of his business. For instance, he would loan \$20,000 on a let of securities to some Wall street firm, and with 100 shares of Bankers and Brokers' Association stock thrown in would raise \$25,000 or \$30,000 on the same lot somewhere else. To obtain business he loaned money at low rates of interest had it yesterday that he had actually sold some of the securities on which he had made advances. One of the last acts attributed to him was characteristic The story goes that in the Stock Exchange on Satur day atternoon he had the stock of the Bankers and Brokers' Association bid up to 85. While this record of its value was being ticked through ou the wires of the Exchange he is said to have taken to some house down town \$100,000 worth of the stock, on which he obtained an tion he divided lots and mixed to as often as possible small loss of bankers and brokers' stock. In couseficulty to trace, or when traced to redeem their socurities. This circumstance made it a matter of itapossibility to locate all the losses. Indeed, the firms most concerned cannot tell the extent of their losses. the role? for the account of John Bonner & Co. 3 000 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Wessera, 500 Lake Shore, 100 Morris and Essex, 100 Panama and 100 Pacific Mail, and there were sold out "under the rule" 500 Western Union, 1,400 Lake Shore, 400 Northwest preferred, 600 New York Central, 500 Michigan Cen-

and 2,100 shares St. Paul preferred. Mr. Arthur Sewoil, a son-in-law of Mr. Lester Wailack, is the junior partner of the firm of John Bonner & Co. He was in the office of the firm curing the forenoon, but had very little to say. He seemed to be greatly affected by the condition of affairs disclosed. and had the sympathy of the street in his unfortu nate predicament. It was thought be should have known something of his partner's manner of but it was generously cluded that he had been betrayed. Rumor said he knew of the flight of Mr. Bonner on Sunday and consulted his lawyers then, but by that time it is believed Mr. Bonner was well on his way toward Canada, from which he originally came

tral, 300 Northwest common, 200 St. Paul common

that time it is believed Mr. Bonner was well on his way toward Canada, from which he originally came and where he is said to have soveral relatives.

BANKERS' AND BROKKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Bankers' and Brokers' Association was organized under a law of the State in 1867. It was originally intended as a clearing house for stocks for brokers of limited capital. It was not much of a success, however, as it was found difficult to effect the purpose intended in consequence of the diversified nature of stock transactions, the lateness of the hour at which business rioses on the Exchange, and the fact that dealings had through it exposed operators' doings to the prying gaze of interested financiers. Mr. Bonner was always its head and front. Its capital stock of \$1,000,000 was half paid up. This has all disappeared through Bonner's manipulations and it now owes some forty depositors about \$50,000. This amount is considered safe if the bona fide stockholders are responsible for the amount. Section 21 of the charter granted April 20, 1867, provides "that the stockholders of said association shall be severally lable for all debts and labilities of said association to an amount equal to the amount of stock held and owned by them respectively, which habilities made to the meaning of the condens of the bought, and, having obtained possession of it, he hypothecated it for all he could get on it. He is said to have advised Mr. C. H. Orey, the manager of the concern, to leave with him on Saturday, but Mr. Oley remained at his post and was ready to answer anxious inquiries yesterday. Among the directors of the concern were named D. W. Berdan, Albert Stickney and F. O. Boyd.

manager of the concern, to heave with him on Saturday, but Mr. Otey formalized at his post and was ready to answer anxious inquiries yesterday. Among the directors of the concern were named D. W. Berdan, Albert Stickney and F. O. Boyd.

Those interested.

The following are among those who had transactions with Bonner & Co., and most of whom love by the firm's operations:—Messer. Boyd & Vincent, No. 30 Broad street; Henry Clews & Co., Exchange court; H. R. Wilcox, No. 54 Broad street; Van Schaick & Co., No. 13 Broad street; Helden & Co., No. 72 Broadway; My Gould, Sidney Dillon, Harry Montagne, the actor; Fitzhugh & Stewart, No. 7 New street; Nichols & Co., No. 33 Wall street; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Bartiett & Mengs, Drexel Building; G. J. Osborne, No. 34 Broad street; Rellins Brothers, No. 13 Broad street; Troner W. Park, No. 9 Nassau street; Ham & Munroe, No. 23 Nassau street; Bank of New York, H. H. Hollister & Co., Now street; H. H. Rennedy & Co., E. C. Stesman, Stoot & Co., No. 19 Broad street; F. B. Wallace & Co., Hoe, Heansactions with the firm:—

F. F. B. Wallace & Co. loaned Bonner & Co. \$100,000. In the collaterals pledged for this amount are some started of the Buckers and Brokers' Association. But hard the means the means the second to be seared to be seared.

he collaterals piedged for this amount are some res of the Bunkers and Brokers' Association. But side of this the loaning firm say the security is o to cover the loan.

d & Vincent would not say whether they were to any considerable extent. Among the sees held by them are some shares of the defaulted

have traced their securities, but do not wish to state their lesses.

The eashier of the Union Bank said he had leaned Bonner's firm two amounts, for which the bank holds bull security. Among the colinierals are 100 shares of Bankers and Brokers' stock.

The First National had an unadjusted difference of \$24 on a gold transaction.

The Galiatin National had a small loan, covered by securities 30 per cent over the loan.

J. B. Tellord & Co., No. 30 Beaver street, had made a loan, which is sufficiently secured.

White, Horris & Co. held a check of Bonner's for \$500, which they were fortunate enough to get certified in time to avoid loss.

Meigs & Bartlett lent Bonner & Co., \$25,000 on stocks worth \$30,000 on Saturday afternoon. Yesterday morning, hearing an attachment was to be taken

stocks worth \$30,000 on Saturday afternoon. Yesterday morning, hearing an attachment was to be taken out, they told the assignce he could take the loan up if he wished to do so. He said he would take no action, so they placed the securities where they can be had when wanted.

The President of the Fourth National Bank said that since hat October he had loaned Bonner & Co. \$100,000 in two loans. The owners of the securities piecged for this amount have traced them and offered to redeem them.

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Signols And CO.'s twenty thousand bollars.

Before the close of the banks yesterday a Herald reporter called upon the firm of Nichols & Co., No. 23 Wall street, from whom, it was rumored, John Bonnar had received certain valuable securities for a check for \$20,000 on the Bank of New York, which that institution had refused to cash. It was further stated that, therefore, Nichols & Company would lose something like \$20,000 or \$24,000. The firm at first did not care to make any statement concerning the transaction, but later in the day said—We got a check for \$20,000 from Mr. Bonner on Saturday afternoon on some securities. This morning that check came back to us dishonored. Nevertheless our securities are safe and we will lose nothing. On Saturday we wanted to corrow this \$20,000 on 300 shares of Western Union, and on receiving Mr. Bonner's check for that sum deposited it in the Bank of America, where we have an account. We heard of Mr. Bonner's failure this morning, and about half-past ten A. M. the check came back to us dishonored. The Bank of New York has repudiately after getting hold of our securities went to S. W. Bonceck & Co., brokers, No. 30 Wall street, and borrowed \$25,000 and deposited the same to his own credit in the Bank of New York. I hear he drew \$6,000 then and left, Mr. Bonceck and ourselves are friends, and when Bonner's check to us was dishonored we made an arrangement whereby no money should change hands; each should withdraw his check and we receive back our shares of Western Union unimpaired."

The next house visited was the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, corner of Exchange place and William street. The President, Mr. R. G. Roiston, said:—"We will lose nothing by this failure. We have ionned Mr. Bonner money on good security, which still remains in our possession, and is much more than enough to cover his indebtedness to us. I don't think I should care to tell what securities we hold, although the persons to whom they belong might like to know. I will only say that we are well and sufficiently secured against any loss through Mr. Bonner's radiure."

At the Bank of New York Mr. Fry, the cashier, said that all Mr. Bonner's doposits were right, and his checks had been certified up to three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. There remained a small balance to Bonner's credit, which has since been attached, and such of his checks as came in yesterday were returned.

A Mr. G. A. Rollins said yesterday that a gentleman named Ferris at the Bank of New York told his book-keeper that the bank "would be out" about \$14,000. But he had also heard that the bank had in its account with the Bankers and Brokers' Association a balance of \$25,000 in its favor. It was lurther added by Mr. Ferris, according to Mr. Rollins, that a check drawn by Mr. Benner and deposited by the association had proved to be worthless yesterday morning. No information could be obtained yesterday afternoon to shed any light upon this transaction; but it was thought that the check mentioned was the one given to Nichols & Co. for the Western Union shares on Saturday.

H. H. Hollister & Co.

A reporter called upon H. H. Hollister & Co., brokers, who were said to have been victimized. They did not care to say a great deal about their transactions with him. They merely stated that they loaned him \$20,000, but did not mention on what collateral They have in their possession \$5,500 worth of securities, which are not pleaged for their full value. Consequently the difference between the pleage and \$5,600 remains to the credit of the firm and will lessen their losses somewhat. The character of the securities re-

remains to the oregin of the share to the securities re-tored to was not given, but it was generally sup-posed that they were not free from the taint of "mix-

ock. The officers of the St. Nicholas Bank had no trans-The officers of the St. Nicholas bank has no trans-actions with him, they said, notwithstanding the ru-mors to the contrary circulated in the street yesterday. In the Bank of New York John Bonner had de-posits, the amount of which were not given to the public. They were turned over to the assignee yes-

public. They were turned terday terday in the firm of H. H. Kennedy had borrowed \$35,000 on the firm of H. H. Kennedy had borrowed \$35,000 on the firm of well lose between \$6,000 and \$6,000 on collateral, and will lose between \$5,000 and \$6,000 on their transaction with Mr. Bonner. This firm was, like all others, very unwilling to make public their affairs in this connection, for the present at least.

G. A. Rollins, broker, of Wall street, said that he had a balance of \$5,000 in his lavor at the Bankers and Brokers' Association, which he believed he would research accordance to the provision of that institution's

cover according to the provision of that institution's charter, quoted above.

C. J. Osborn, of No. 34 Broad street, had also borrowed money from Bonner, but he would not tell the amount. He stated, however, that he had given 2,000 shares of Northwest common stock, for the safety of which he had not much lear. It was reported later in the evening that this firm had obtained a temporary injunction restraining any one from disposing of the rehypothecated securities of John Bonner & Co. It was so late when this was whispered about the street that there was no time to learn on whom, if on anybody, the injunction had been served.

At the suit of Charles J. Osborn an attachment for \$22,000 was issued against John Bonner and placed in the Speriff's hands.

the Sheriff's hands.

HIS BROTHER ISSORANT OF HIS PAILURE.

One of the members of the firm of G. T. Bonner & Co., of No. 20 Broad street, stated to a reporter yesterday that they did not know anything about John Bonner's failure until they beard it yesterday alternoon. Indeed, the firm declare that it knew little or nothing of this brother's affairs. The announcement of his collapse and sadden disappearance flied them with surprise and dismay.

On Saturday W. G. Eggleston & Co. negotiated a loan of \$10,000 with John Bonner and were somewhat slow in sconling to him the collaterals on which they slow in sensing to him the colinicals so which they expected him to advince the money. About three ofclock Mr. Bonner's boy brought to them a note from him which they considered very imposite. In it he radely asked them to "hurry up with those collaterals," This overweening askiety to get hold of the securities and the terms of the letter made them decide not to complete the intermediation of the securities and the terms of the letter made them decide not to complete the transaction, and so they escaped his design upon them. The firms Van Schaick & Co. and M. & S. Sternberger negotiated a loan with Bonner on some shares of Western Union, Union Pacific, and St. Paul preferred stock. They find now that they will loss about \$600 on Bonner's rehypothecation of the securities James B. Colgate & Co. lose \$62 00 on a gold transaction they had with the absent utilizer of margins. Russell Sage holds \$59,000 of rehypothecated securities for a loan of \$50,000 to John Bonner. The owners of the stock are as follows:—Nichols & Co. 200 snares Western Union and 100 Northwestern, worth \$19,000; withink Bedien & Co., 300 snares of Union Pacific at \$60, worth \$19,500; withink Bedien & Co., 300 snares of Union Pacific at \$60, worth \$19,500; withink Bedien & Co., 300 snares of Union Pacific securities. Part of this money, it appears, was borrowed for Mr. Schney Dillon. Yesterday the firm traceu most of their securities, but they do not yet know how much their loses will be.

Mr. Belden borrowed \$90,000 for Mr. Gould from Bonner and loaned him \$50,000. The loss, he says, will be a small percentage of the \$40,000 difference.

Rusors.

In addition to the foregoing authenticated stories the street was full of rumors during the day. Among them was a story that Jay Gould had corrowed \$250,000 on Union Pacific securities, hypothecated at this, and presumably rehypothecated at acconsideratio advance. Another of these stories and it that Bonner tried to hadnes the stories and it that Bonner tried to hadnes when the stories and it that Bonne

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS.

Late in the attenuous a notice was posted up on the door of the Bankers and Brokers' Association, No. 16 Broad street, which read thus:—

The undersigned, having been appointed assignee of J. The undersigned, having been appended as a set of the former A to, begs leave to notify the creditors of sair from and others having dealings with them that he is property as statement of the affairs of the firm and will complete the same at the earliest possible measure. When such statement is complete the assumes will notify the creditors of said firm. B. W. Gillsoffell, Assigned.

No. 29 Nassau street.

Cautions served from No. 29 Massau street.

Cautions were sent over the Stock Exchange telegraph by persons interested against negotiating securities understood to be among those pleaged with John Bohner & Co. 10 foliais.

Boyd & Vincent cautioned the public against 300 shares Rock Island, Nos. 20,159, 26,522 and 25,533, and 100 shores Northwestern preferred, No. 14,735.

Hours Giews & Co. sent out a caution against 100 shares of St. Paul, No. 16,111.

H. R. Wilcox sent out a warning against 30 shares Union Pacific, No. 3,519.

Robins and Robinson cautioned people against the following:—2,109 shares Pacific Mail, Nos. 55,249, 84,578, 89,171, 84,722, 84,585, 85,036, 85,136, 84,724.

shares Lake Shore, Noz. 47,487, 47,488, 47,833, 47,854 and 47,855.

Howson, Kilbreth & Co. cautioned people against 300 shares Lake Shore, Nos. 46,893, 46,892, 47,089; also 100 shares of Western Union, No. 52,892.

W. E. Connor & Co. stopped the transfer of Union Pacific shares from Noz. 44,185 to 44,287 inclusive and from 45,030 to 45,033 inclusive. There are also some shares in the name of Wilham Belden & Co.

AT MR. BONNER'S HOUSE.

A HERALD reporter visited the residence of Mr. Bonner, on Staten Island. It is a roomy structure of brick, located on an elevation known as Todt Hill, which overlooks the low lying country about Garrenton's station, surrounded by grounds which have evidently been carefully tended, and, embowered in clumps of pine and fur, the Bonner mansion is a most delightful country retreat, and one that is supposed to command a view unsurpassed by any about New York. The house is not pretentious without, but it is furnished magnificently, and all that a person of taste and refinement could crave is gathered within its walks. Near at hand are the residences of F. O. Boyd and J. B. Alexander, the former the brother-in-law of Bonner. The rost of the country ground is but sparsely populated.

In a cosey reception room, warmly toned and taste-

"Did Mr. Bonner of late retain his gayety, or was it in any way impaired by the prospect of impending trouble?"

"Well, for some time," said Mr. Bonardman, "I was aware that Mr. Bonner was worried about his business concerns. He was sleepless some nights, and seemed at times distracted and lost to what was going on about him. I have seen him sit at the dinner table silent, moody and so occupied with his thoughts that when he was addressed by any one he seemed annoyed and for the moment unable to answer. Of course I was not able to form an opinion then as to what was the cause of his depression, but now it seems to me probable that it was his worry and lears about the issue of his speculations. I remember, too, that he frequently spoke bitterly of his connection with the street and regretted his ever having become an operator upon at." I wish I was out of Wall street," I have heard him say, "and I had rather I nover was in it."

"Did you have any knowledge about his business being in an unprosperous condition?"

"No, I had no idea whatever that he was in falling circumstances or was anything but a rich man. When it heard on Sunday about his going to lail I was completely dumbfounded. So far as his dealings with the Bankers and Brokers' Association or with his customers are concerned, I never heard any suggestion before this that he had been guity of wrong; on the contrary, I frequently heard men on the street say that his croatit was exceedingly good, and I believe that if he did anything improper or discreditable, which at present I am disposed to doubt, he was led lato it by a provating practice with brokers. In other words, it is my impression that he old no more than the rest of the men engaged in Wall street do every day."

"Do you know where Mr. Bonner is at present?"

"Jo wow absolutely nothing about his whereabouts," and he befire than the rest of the men engaged in Wall street do every day."

"Do you know where Mr. Bonner is at present?" Mr. Bonardman, with emphasis, "nor does his wide or children. Mrs.

what do you suppose to be the value of the property?"

"On, once it was worth perhaps \$50,000; but property has greatly depreciated of late, and I suppose not more than \$15,600 would be realized on it it twere sold under the hammer."

"Has Mr. Bonner, then, no property of his own?"

"None of any consequence. He owns an island in take Superior—Michipicoton I think it is called—but it is a wild, barren place, good for no earthly use I am aware of. He bought it, I suppose, to grattly some whim, at least I am unable to account for the purchase in any other way."

"On Thursday night he was here. There was a party at a neighbor's, which, I remember, he did not go to. On Friday morning he went to the city as usual, but since that we have seen nothing of nim. He dropped no word that would indicate his intention of going away, nor did his actions seem in any way unusual. The truth is that Mr. Bonner was for the light two years so much worried about his business and gave such indications of his concern that no one functed his depression portended anything unusual, You see, he was a very sanguine man—very ready to accept risks, and thus, I have no doubt, led to his embarrassment. I have been told by brokers that he was at times singularly successful. He made and lost large amounts of money, and in expectation of his prespects bettering circumstances."

"But was he not embarrassed in 1873, after the

"But was he not embarrassed in 1873, after the Black Friday panie? Some difficulties he had with the Bank of North America are speken of on the

the Bank of North America are spoken of on the street."

"Oh, that can be readily explained. Mr. Bonner had an account with the bank—in fact he was one of the largest depositors. After Black Friday the bank's credit was, I believe, reputed to be doubtful, and the bankers and brokers were chary of taking any risks. Mr. Bonner's checks on the bank were refused by some who considered it weak, and he accordingly called on the president and secretary of the institution to inquire about its condition. They in no manner reassured him, for they were in doubt themseives. At the time he had overdrawn his account and that of the Bankers and Brokers' Association, but he had checks enough to make the account good. However, to make sure that the interests of his creditors would not suffer he was unwilling to deposit in the bank till he learned if it would pass through the difficulties that threatened it. He accordingly went to an officer of the Bank of New York, through the difficulties that threatened it. He accordingly went to an officer of the Bank of New York, who was also connected with the Clearing House, and consuited him. He said he was solvent, but did not want to fail on account of the Bank of North America, so he had resolved to deposit the checks necessary to make his account with that institution good in the Bank of New York, with the understanding that if the Bank of North America, repulled through? at the Clearing House the checks were to be put to its credit, if not they were to remain there. Well, the North America succeeded, and the checks were duly put to its credit, but the officers, dissatisfied with Bonner's action, from that time were more careful in centrilying checks, and this made his course unpopular with brokers who suffered by it. In answer to other queries Mr. Broadman stated that Bonner was educated in a Canadian college, from which he went to Europe. In Paris he distinguished himself as a newspaper writer and periocted himself in the languages of the Continent. He then came to New York and, after plying for awhile his pen as a journalist, he went upon the street. Mr. Bonner had six children, four of them boys. Of these list one is in Europe, another in West Point. The rest are children still. Inquiries hout the neighborhood of his residence, and, in fact, all over Staten Island, showed

FAILURE OF JEWELL BROTHERS.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE BROOKLYN MILLS MARE AN ASSIGNMENT-LIABILITIES NOT

KNOWN. The firm of Jewell Brothers, proprietors of the Brooklyn City Flour Mills, corner of Fulton and Furman streets, made an assignment yesterday to George P. Sheldon in favor of their creditors. The failure, upon becoming known in business circles, createthe greatest surprise, as the solvency of the house in question had never been suspected. An examination of the books has commonced by Mr. Sheldon, but it will take several days to determine the exact condition of the affairs of the firm and the prospects of the creditors. The house was established in business in 1852 by Mr. Theo dore E. Jewell and F. E. Smith, the former genti eman being the father of the recent proprietors.

The Mesers, H. S. and E. M. Jewell say that the difficulty was not manifest to them until Friday last. The chief cause of their trouble was shrinkage of values. Last year's wheat crop was a bad one and the firm bought a great deal of grain from the West. They have been doing a very largo trade with the West Indies and England. When they purchased the grain there was a prospect that they would be unable to purchase so good a quality again until the new crop came in. They bought heavily also when the Eastern war fever first set in, with the expectation that the great demand prevailing at the time would continue; but after the commencement of the heatilities the grain declined steadily until treached the present very low figures. Mr. Ecward Jewell also said they had contracted a good many bad doors since the let of May, and had been unable to collect them. During the last two years they had spout about \$00,000 in improving their property, which, though the improvements are valuable, cannot be made valuable. Sculty was not manifest to them until Friday last. spontabout \$50,000 in improving their property, which though the improvements are valuable, cannot be impossible to give on account of the assets and liabilities of the firm. Major Herbert S. Jewell sand that the unscurred liabilities would amount to about \$125,000, but he hoped that they would be releved from the embarrassment and would again resume business. This result depended, however, upon their creditors, most of whom are wholesake dealers in this city.

Name of Firm.
Abrahams, Lewis, jeweller, No.
114 av. C. 114 av. C.
Adriance, Robbins & Co., dry
goods, No. 330 Broadway.
Bailey, James H., dry goods, No.
302 34 av.
Bankers and Brokers' Association,
No. 16 Wall st.
Banker, Bell & Co., paints, No. 18
Mutray & Mutray Research 101,730 138,891 75,000 4,000 None. 10,000 None. 94,000

14.653

30,000

145,000

6.000

2,600

3,000

70,000

8:000

1,000

6.000

8.611

595

1,493

3,000

930

6,000

6,923

8,880

2,513

1,100

20,000

2.187

7,000

2,500

9.551

27,500

1,500

2,494

8,521

1,631

8,000

4,000

1.591

18,000

600

12,000

89.375

57,060

320,000

190

80,000

Boxter, Betl & Co., paints, No. 18
Murray at.
Bourman, Henry, ciothing, No.
416 3d av.
Beil, Amos C., tailor, No. 35
Union square.
Bick, Philip & Brother, cloths,
No. 97 Walkor st.
Bissell, Champion, paper, No. 88
Warren st.
Bixvy & Co., blacking, No. 175
Washington st.
Biock, A. Stewart & Co., umbroiins, No. 360 Broadway.
Bonner, John & Co., brokers, No.
32 Broad & St.
Bowes, A. & J., grocers, 171st st. 14,000 Bonner, John & Co., brokers, No. 32 Broad at.

Bowes, A. & J., grocers, 171st at. and 3d av.
Boyd, John W., grocer, 85th at. and 4th av.

Brewers and Multsters' Insurance Company.

Brown, Edward S., baker, No. 203

East Other. 11,524 Brewers and Maitsters' Insurance
Company
Brown, Edward S., baker, No. 203
East 9th st.
Coten, Istac, dry goods, No. 383%
Grand st.
Cory & Co., oils, No. 222 Front st.
Cory & Co., oils, No. 222 Front st.
God, Houry H., hardware, No. 4
Gold st.
Croughwell, James, dry goods,
No. 2,241 3d av
De Wolte, Charles, Iurniture, No.
36 Engabeth st.
Dyer, James G., liquors
Fisher, Jacob
Foley, Patrick & Co., fancy goods,
No. 80 Walker st.
Freeac, hanc, butcher, Manbantan
Market.
Gallon, Edward, butchers' ixtures, No. 309 West 4ist st.
Goldthwait, Francis J., giue, No.
86 John st.
Greenebaum Bros. & Co., bankers,
No. 18 Wall st.
Grinan, Duval & Co., cotton, No.
118 Fearl st. 30,000 None.

Grinan, Duyal & Co., cotton, No. 118 Pearl st.
Harris, Edward C., piano cases, No. 156 West 27th st.
Hidreth, J. W. & Co., collectors, No. 201 Broadway.
Hougeman, Abraham, diamonds, No. 23 John st.
Hutchings, Edmund J., Equors, No. 2, 144 3d av.
Infield, Charles, rags, No. 68 Centre st. Jackson, J. T., broker, No. 1. Broad st., Kain & Co., clothing, No. 5 Waiker Keim, Adam, wines, No. 75 Bow-

Kelly, Daniel, carpets, No. 414 6th 10,000 Kenig & Diercks, grocers, No. 859 3d av.... Leany, James, white goods, No. 351 Broadway Leany, James, white goods, No. 351
Broadway.
Levy, Morris, tailor.
Lewis, Assanci, tumber, No. 513
West 14th st.
Ludlow, Richard J., dry goods, No.
855 3a av.
Lyon & Ames, Stationers, No. 93
Chambers st.
McAdam, Rose, shoes, No. 18 Car-110,034 2,139 None.

McAdam, Roze, shoes, No. 13 Carmine at.

McCallum, John, shoes, No. 51
Warren at.

McCleary, Daniel, liquors, No. 50
Jackson at.

McEwen, J. & N., paper hangings,
No. 519 West 324 at.

Mandeville & Siger, builders, No.
394 1st av.

Marsh & Co., washing fluids, No.
149 Reade st.

Martin, Brazil R., auctioneer, No.
236 West 25th at.

Martin, Brazil R., auctioneer, No. 68
Warren St.

Mayor & Samsen, liquors, No. 66
Warren St.

Mayor & Samsen, liquors, No. 68
Werein & Co., shirts, No. 463 Canal st.

Meyer, F. W. & Co., liquors, No.
330 Washington at.

Miller, Jacob F., butcher, Washington Market.

Mosely & Moody, paper collars,
No. 24 Howard st.

Moses, Simon, butener, Washington St.

Moses, Simon, butener, Washington Market. 12,314

No. 34 Howard st.
Moses, Simoo, butener, Washington Market.
Mullins, Patrick, furniture, No.
1, 230 Bracadaw;
Murphy, Owen, builder, No. 79 24 Myers, M. D. & Co., gentlemen's furnishing goods, No. 47 Nassau

Netter & Co., bankers. No. 52 Ex-cuange place.
Newcomb Brothers, bellows, No. 556 Water st.
Oppenhemer, Arbert D., importer, No. 499 Broadway.
Oriental Savlugs Bank.
Rappaport, Schulein, shirts, No. 52 Leonard st.
Rickard, John S., grocer, No. 721 Sth av. Rickard, John S., grocer, No. 721
Sth av.

Rogers, B. & Son, Jeweiters, No. 216 Bowery.
Rose, Thomas L., Isuits, No. 227
Washington st.
Rosenthal, Harry, fancy goods,
No. 345 Grand st.
Shapter, Richard, mason, No. 805
6th av.
Schneider, John W., produce, No. 89 Murray st. Schneider, John W., produce, No. 89 Murray 81.
Souman, Lewis, caps, No. 190
Prince st.
Shipman & Co., manifold paper, No. 309 Broadway
Smith, Jacob A., grocer, No. 2,324
4th av.
Stenerwald, Bernard, lurniture, No. 88 Attorney st.
Sternfels, Abraham, wines, No. 25 Lispenard st.
Sternfels, Abraham, wines, No. 46
Vesey st.
Stoneidi, Mrs. Theresa, millinery, No. 91 Prince st.

Stonebili, Mrs. Theresa, millinery, No. 97 Prince st.
Taussig, Charlotte, suits, No. 484
Broadway.
Temple, W. H., clothing, No. 152
Fulton st.
Truesdel, Samuel G., spices, No. 59 Watts street.
Underwood, M. C., hardware, No. 221 Greenwich st.
Watten, Louis W., machines, No. 862 Broadway.
Ward, Richard & Son, carpenters, No. 16 Bester st.
Watt, Wilman & Co., white goods, No. 54 Leonard st. 

3.314 5.680 Totals......\$4,118,777 \$7,704,391 in addition to the above there were eleven assign-In addition to the above there were eleven assignments and a number of receivers appointed, which makes the aggregate liabilities for the month in round numbers \$5,000,000. This is the neaviest record for any one month during the year, both in regard to the number of failures and the amount of liabilities. There is an increase of about twenty-live per cent over the number of failures of the preceding month and an increase of 300 per cent on the gross habilities.

## OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A meeting of the creditors of Thomas Keech, Su perintendent of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies. who was formerly a builder, was held yesterday at th office of Register Little: Schedules were presented showing liabilities amounting to \$270,000 and no asshowing habilities amounting to \$270,000 and no assets, and including the following as the principal creditors:—William D. Murphy, \$22,833 91; Androw D. Smith, \$25,400; estate of Charles Gibbons, \$15,000; Equiable Life Association, \$10,000; Richard f. Wilson, \$10,000; James Taylor, \$10,000; George V. Hecker, \$12,003 27; W. P. Earle, \$6,695 54; New York Central and Hudson River Raitrond, \$5,725 41; Allen G. Newman, \$5,000; F. D. Smith, \$5,030 67; David Russell, \$4,016 81. Mr. Henry A. Topham was elected assigned in bankruptcy.

\$4,015 SI. Mr. Henry A. Topham was elected assignee in bankruptcy.

At a meeting of the creditors of Peter Busch, importer of silk, held at the office of Register Little, a
uvidend of three per cent was declared on habilities
of about \$140,000.

The creditors of Philip Bick & Brother, dealers in
cloths at Ne. 97 Walker street, are endeavoring to
throw them into involuntary bankruptcy, and a petition to that effect has already been filed. The claims
of the relationing creators amount to over \$10,000. of the politioning creators amount to over \$10,000, the largest ones being the following:—Low, Barriman & Co., \$2,924 56; Lowis Brothers & Co., \$1,456 56; Swift, Sackett & Co., \$1,788 87; Harding, Coby & Co., \$1,217 35; B. H. Smith & Co., \$1,200 96.

The following assignments were filed in the County Clerk's office:—Lussman Schuster to Charles Kahn and Harry Green to Jacob Lusse.

### WHY ADAM DIED. The theology of the fall of Adam, its cousequences

and the penalty resulting therefrom were discus yesterday before the Baptust Ministers' Conference to Oniver Street Church by Mr. A. P. Capwell, a Brooklyn lawyer. In the clerical comments that followed the preintern conceded the analytical ability of Mr. Capwell in the subtle questions presented and they agreed with him in the main. At the outset he made a clear distinction between the consequences which flow from crime and the punishment attached to it. It is asserted that if Adam had not sinned he would not have died a natural death. Mr. Capwell contended that the language of Scripture must mean that Adam was mortal and indee to death before he suned. In merey to him and to his race God then drove him out of the Garden of Edea, lest he should eat of the tree of lind and live forever in this clate of condemnation. The subject was lurtner discussed by Drs. Fulton, Hoyi, Lawson, MacArthur, Rughes and others. Ouver Street Church by Mr. A. P. Capwell, a Brooklyn

WORK OF THE JUDICIARY.

RECORD OF THE BUSINESS DONE IN THE COURTS DURING THE PAST YEAR-CRIMINALS

The following returns, filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office, show the business transacted in the

Circuits, trials with jury: --Part 1, 106; Part 2, 119; Part 3, 122; without jury, 2,433; inquests, with jury, 307; without jury, 924.

CHAMBERS.

calcudar, 5.

Trial Term—Causes disposed of, 1.861; appeals to Common Pleas, 65; warrants issued, 155.

Chambers—Concested motions, 6,635; ex parte orders, 9,484; amounts for which judgment has been rendered, not including costs, 52.142,253 36; notes of issue filed, 1,483; judgments. 5,507; foespuid to Sante Treasury, \$10,373 69; paid for putting cases on calendar to September, \$213,610 67 for 3,271

Cases. Supremor Court.

Cases argued in General Term, 188; disposed of at Trial Terms, 613; at Special Terms, 155; motions heard and decisions rendered in Chambers, 3,763; haturalized, 2,557; declarations of intention, 1,685; orders entered, 5,681; of the naturalized Great Britain Itribished 311, fromand 756, Germany 901, Austria 62. China 4, Greece 1, Russia 40, Turkey, Mexico, Chil and Morocco 1 each; divorces, 21; names changed, 28. COMMON PLEAS—GEMERAL TRIM.

On calendar vere cases, 652; disposed of, 506 (including appeals from Marine and District Court). Trial Term Galendar, 2,544 cases, of which 609 were tried and disposed of. Equity Term Calendar, 151 cases, all of which were called, and 116 tried and disposed of. COMMON PLEAS—GLAMBERS.

Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions:

7, 162
Indictiments found by the Grand Jury 2,637
Persons indicted. 3,440
Cases dismissed by Grand Jury 454
Convictions 1,901
Acquittals, discharges, &c. 845
Of the Cases received 3,730 are for violation of the Excise law.

Of the cases received 3,730 are for violation of the Excise law.

Of persons convicted 6 were sentenced to State Prison for life, 958 to State Prison for various terms from 1 to 20 years, 1 to pentientiary for life and 624 to pentientiary from 10 days to 5 years.

There have been no convictions for murder in the first degree. There were 5 for murder in the second degree, the penalty for which is imprisonment for life.

BROOKLYN COURT STATISTICS. In the Brooklyn City Court, during the year 1877, there were 712 cases tried before court and jury. The total number of judgments entered during the same period were 1,392; motions argued, 4,000. In the Kings County Court of Sessions there were, during the past year, 351 persons arrangmed, 241 indicted, 185 convicted and 45 acquitted. The number of civil cases tried in the Kings County Court was 156; number of orders granted, 2,208.

BOARD OF POLICE JUSTICES.

ASSIGNMENTS OF JUDGES AND CLERKS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The Board of Police Justices held the last meeting of the year 1877 at Jefferson Market Court last night. Judge Charles A. Fiammer was elected president of the Board for the new year, and George W. Cregter secretary. On motion of Judga Otterbourg it was also. Assignments were made as follows:- First District (Tombs) Court, William H. Long. Second District (Jefferson Marset) Court, William Rockwell. Third District (Essex Market) Court, George W. Cooney, Fourth District (Vorkville) court, George Koster. Fifth District (Harlem) Court, George W.

trict (Jefferson Maract) Court, William Rockwell. Thira District (Essex Market) Court, George W. Cooney. Fourth District (Yorkville) Court, George W. Cooney. Fourth District (Yorkville) Court, George W. Cregier.

The following are the assignments of the police justices, as ordered by the Board, for 1876:—
January, February, March and April, 1878—First District Court, Juages Rasmire and Bixoy; Second District Court, Juages Margh and Kilbretti; Third District Court, Juages Flammer and Morgan; Fourth District Court, Juages Marnar and Morgan; Fourth District Court, Juages Wandell and Murray.

May, June, July and August, 1878—First District Court, Juages Wandell and Morgan; Second District Court, Juages Marray and Smitth; Third District Court, Juages Kasmire and Bixby; Fourth District Court, Juages Kasmire and Bixby; Fourth District Court, Juages Kasmire and Otterbourg; Third District Court, Juages Maray and Kilbreth; Second District Court, Juages Massmire and Otterbourg; Third District Court, Juages Massmire and Otterbourg; Third District Court, Juages Massmire and Otterbourg; Third District Court, Juages Mixby and Flammer.

A resolution offered by Juage Bixby was adopted, to the effect that a committee of three be appointed by the President to ascertain whether any of the assistant clerks were incompetent to perform the duties of their position and to report to the Board. The committee appointed were Juages Bixby, Wandell and Duffy. After transferring Interpreter Philip Schwartz to Jefferson and John v. Lorte to Essex Market Court, the moeting adjourned.

## POLICE MATTERS.

About three months ago the Nineteenth Police precinct, being considered too large, was divided into two parts, now known as the Nineteenth and Twenty-Fifty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues. The new Nineteenth precinct station is in Fitty-first

## A HEARTLESS CASE.

89 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, entered the Fourth pre-cinct station house at an early Lour yesterday morn-

A MINING COMPANY DISSOLVED. Application was yesterday filed in the County

Clerk's office for a voluntary dissolution of the Atlan

tic and Pacific Gold and Silver Mining Company, an order of reference to Walter E. Livingston having been granted by Judge Brady, the hearing of which is to come off on March 28. The petition shows that the Company was organized under the law of February 17, 1848, on the 14th of March, 1864. The truste state that the business has been unprofitable and no work has been done on the mines for the

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Departure of the Old Year in Wall Street Amid Great Excitement.

The Stock Market Very Strong and Active.

GOLD 102 3-4 A 102 7-8.

Government Bonds Firm, States Irreg 'ar and Railroads Higher.

MONEY ON CALL 6 A 7 PER CENT.

Such was the tener of the notice sent into the Stock

MONDAY, Dec. 31-6 P. M. Mospar, Dec. 31-6 P. M. Soft the season to their creditors in and out of the Board, and regret their inability to fulfil their engagements.

Exchange this morning, and it required no supplemental R. S. V. P. to elicit a response from the interested parties referred to. Plainly, Messrs. John sense, they had "gone up," and invited their dupes to soar as speedily as possible in their track if they dosired to save themselves. After the liberal Christmas box presented by Netter & Co. there would have been something wanting in the generous spirit so typical of followed suit by a tree distribution of Year's etrennes, Messrs. Bonner & Co. saw the opportunity and seized it; seized it after the manner of Messrs. Netter & Co., with the same grip, after the same fashion and with the same intention to "collar and elbow" their confiding clients out of their hypothecated property. Badinage aside, Mesers. Bonner & Co., a long established, widely known and generally well respected house, notified the Board of their suspension this morning, under circumstances, as it subsequently appeared, absolutely analagous to those which attended the modus oper that obtained and was widely spoken of in the street, and weight is to be given to the same by the fact that Messrs. Belden & Co. publicly advertised the stoppage of transfer of 1,000 shares of Union Pacific stock and of 300 shares of Lake Shore, while other parties pursued the same course in regard to ous stocks were bought in and sold out "Under the Rule," the defaulting firm being apparently thoroughly mixed as to the market, or, what is more probable, thoroughly indifferent as to its course, provided the grand object of realizing cash for the net value of pledged collaterals was obtained Messrs. Bonner & Co.'s transactions were, however, farther reaching than the Netters', for whereas the latter were confined to private firms the former extended to at least one public institution. The Bankers and Brokers' Association, a chartered institution, possessed Mr. Bonner as president, and has gone down with him, to the grief of stockholders and depositors. The "affair" Netter and the "affair" Bonner (and French journalist would put it) are apparently "s much alike as two peas in a pod, though at least good has grown out of the circumstance, in that a illiberal reflection upon one creed has been neutralized by dereliction upon the part of another. Honcris are easy, such as they are, and Jew and Genetle aged equal cards. The most remarkable matter is that in spite of these "irregularities," which ordinarily viseld have produced a semi-pante upon 'Change, the market has been buoyan' barons practiceat. Late 'hore was whirted up to 64% (though it sold at the close at 61%, or dividend of 5 to 177). Michigan Central was carried to 65 (allere a fopping to 61%), and the rest of the nirthest showed itself strong, but without unusual excitement. The threatening aspect of loreign affairs, and the betief that an extraordinary demand for our breadstuffs will ensue in case of a general war, are used as arguments in layor of the Western roads, which alone can be rehed upon to move the immense crops nearly as vel untouched. Consequently there is unlimited advice gratis to invest in the granger shares, and the most A margin of 10 per cent placed in the hands of respectable broker will test the value of these prognostications. As happened after last week's failure, rates for loans at one time to-day as high as % por cent and interest. Some disturbance, however, in the money market was to be expected from the culmination, at the end of the year, of time loans and the difficulty of replacing them except under pledge of government collaterals, and consequently a sharper twist than usual was not only natural, but to expected. OPENING, HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

The following table shows the opening, highest and

lowest prices of the day :-| Opening. | New York | Central | 106% | Erie | 8% | Lake Shore | 61% | Wanash | 14% | Central 

CLOSING OUDTATIONS.

The closing quotations at three P. M. were:

M. A. Asket	M. A. Asket	M. A. Asket			
N. Y. Central	1094	10652	Ill Central	74	
Harlem	141	142	Union Pac	65	
Erie	84	85	C. C. & I. C.		
Lake Shore	612	613	Han & 81 Jo.	113	
Lake Shore	612	613	Han & 81 Jo.	113	
Lake Shore	613	613	Han & 81 Jo.	113	
Northwestern	303	30	Ohio & Miss	80	
Northwestern	303	30	Ohio & Miss	80	
Northwestern	403	1003	1003	1004	1004
Hock Island	1003	1004	1004	1004	
Ma & St. Paul	1004	1004	1004		
M. A. St. Paul	1004	1004	1004		
M. A. St. Paul	1004	1004			
M. A. St. Paul	1004	1004			
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M. A. St. Paul	1004	1004			
M. A. St. Paul	1004	1004	The closing quotations at three P. M. were:-		

THE MONEY MARKET. In spite of the excitement in Wall street the money market worked easily during the carry hours, cal oans being made at 6 a 7 per cent. In the afternoon there was a hardening for a few minutes, during which money on cail lent at 3, per cent per diem, with interest, but the market closed easy at 7 per cent. Immediately after the opening of the new year money will return to Wall street, and will no doubt resume its usual easiness. There was no change in foreign exchange to-day,

Gold opened at 102% and closed at 102%, all the sales of the day having been at those figures.

GOLD CLEARINGS AT THE NATIONAL BANK STATE OF NEW Gold clearances.....\$36,356,000 Currency Datances. 1,108,000
Gold balances. 3,209,110
CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

THE FOREIGN MARKET.

The London advices report a decline of % per cent in consols and % a 14 per cent in United States bonds. American railway shares were strong and improved % a 1 per cent, the latter in Ithnois Central. The Bank of England lost £20,000 bullion on balance today. French rentes were also weak and declined 70c., and exchange on London was quoted at 25t. 1636c. The closing prices in London were: -- Consols for money and account, 94% a 24%; new 4% per cent bonds, 10514; five-twenty bonds of 1867, 10514 a 10534; tentorty bonds, 107% a 107%; fives of 1881, 105%; Erie, common shares, 8%; Erio, preferred shares, 22%; New York Central, 105; Himois Central, 74.

State bonds at the Board were 14 higher for Louise